Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | WHOLE NUMBER, 2967.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1861. | VOL. 5. NO. 3.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

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TO THE PUBLIC!

WHO ARE THE REAL TRAITORS?

READ! READ! READ!

The *Inquirer* clique, the malignant and villanous slanderers of better men and truer patriots than themselves, still persist in their charges of treason against quiet, law-abiding and peaceable citizens of Bedford. The fellows composing that clique, are the most miserable of liars and the cowardliest of poltroons, at the same time that they are the vilest of blackguards and the guiltiest of TRAITORS. They are the falsest hypocrites, the meanest dirt-eaters, the lowest demagogues, the filthiest buzzards that ever pretended to honesty, friendship or patriotism, or that ever gorged their greedy maws at the public crib. They were always dastard and contemptible, pharisaic, deceitful and treacherous, unprincipled, unscrupulous, and ungentlemanly, cowardly, mean and low, but since that pestiferous insect, the *Treason-smeller*, has got under their clothes, every devilish drop in their veins has become more Satanic, every hellish wish in their hearts more infernal, every dark and deadly thought of their minds, tenfold blacker and deadlier. Such monsters need exposition. The people MUST KNOW what these devils incarnate are afraid they will learn, viz: That they themselves, the howling, whining, whimpering BLACK REPUBLICAN EDITORS, ARE THE TRAITORS! That THEY ARE THE DISUNIONISTS whose deliberate treachery helped to sap the Union of its foundations! Now for the proof:

On the 5th of April last, Abraham Lincoln having been President one month, the Bedford *Inquirer* published an article in the second column of its editorial page, declaring that "the return of the Seceded States was not desirable," and that they should be let alone, winding up with the following "treasonable" sentiment, which is nothing more, nor less, than the recognition of the doctrine of secession:

"Let the Seceding States go! How evident it is that God, for great and beneficent purposes of his own, has permitted this insanity to come upon them. Let them go to work out their own destiny by themselves! *And if the dwellers on the Atlantic slope of North Carolina and Virginia choose that destiny, let them too go! The policy of coercion is impolicy.* The boundary between the two inevitable nationalities will be most wisely determined by the elective affinities of the population. Wherever that boundary may be established, it will be moveable, southward, if Eastern Virginia, or Virginia entire, chooses to go with secession. Virginia will return whenever the interests of freedom there shall predominate over the slave-breeding intererest. Till then let her go, if she will."

Yes! let them go! "Let the Seceding States go!" This sentiment was all right enough when the Bedford *Inqairer* published it; it was ever so loyal, patriotic and true, when uttered by a Black Republican, no matter how lousy a thief he may have been; but let a Democrat say anything of that sort, and lo! the *Treason-smellers* at once begin to bite, the *Inquirer* fiends to bellow, and every Black Republican calf that expects to pasture on Uncle Sam's farm, sets up a *baa* that would drown the roar of the cannon at Manassas.—"Let the Seceding States go!" Such was the language of the *Inquirer* a few months ago. If it is treason now to say so, it was treason then, and, therefore, the *Inquirer* clique according to their every-day declarations, are TRAITORS and ought to be hung!

Again, in the *Inquirer* of March 1, 1861, there is an editorial endorsing the speech of Abraham Lincoln at Philadelphia. In this speech Lincoln said:

"Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed, or war. THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR IT."

Were we to-day to make use of the language of Mr. Lincoln, we would be at once denounced by the *Inquirer* clique, as a traitor. Therefore, according to their own rule, not only they, but Mr. Lincoln, also, have been guilty of treason and ought to be hung.

Again, Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural, endorsed in the most fulsome style by the *Inquirer*, held the following language:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. *Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to DISMEMBER, or overthrow it.*"

Thus taught Abraham Lincoln on the fourth of March last, and the *Inquirer* sung out Amen! most obediently. But suppose that we, or any other Democrat were now to make use of the identical language of Mr. Lincoln, what would be said of us? Why, dear reader, the whole blood-hound pack would bawl out "Treason! Treason! Hang him! Hang him!" Every Black Republican, from Abe Lincoln, the Rail Splitter, down to Francis Jordan, the back-outer, could utter such sentiments and be esteemed loyal and patriotic, but as for "us and our house," we must, forsooth, be published as traitors if we have the temerity to entertain them!

Again, in its issue of Nov. 16, 1860, the traitorous Disunion *Inquirer* published on its editorial page in the third column, without a word of dissent on the part of the clique, an article from the N. Y. *Tribune* containing the following "rank" Secession sentiments:

The telegraph informs us that most of the Cotton States are meditating a withdrawal from the Union because of Lincoln's election. Very well: they have a right to meditate, and meditation is a profitable employment of leisure.—We have a chronic, invincible disbelief in Disunion as a remedy for either Northern or Southern grievances; we cannot preceive any necessary relation between the alleged disease and the ultra-heroic remedy; still, we say, if any body sees fit to meditate Disunion, let them do so unmolested. That was a base and hypocritic row that the House once raised, at Southern dictation, about the ears of John Quincy Adams because he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union. The petitioner had a right to make the request; it was the member's duty to present it. And now, if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; *and if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.* The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.

There it is! "If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace!" Thus spoke General Greely and thus echoed the groveling demagogues of the *Inquirer*. Thus were the people of the South encouraged to Secession by the Abolition supporters of Lincoln Disunionism in the North. And, now, from this evidence, according to the same rule put in force against us by these fiends in human shape, we pronounce the Bedford *Inquirer* clique TRAITORS OF THE DEEPEST DYE! TRAITORS deepest-dyed and doubly-damned! TRAITORS whose offence against the Union smells to the very heaven! TRAITORS whose bones should hang as a spectre warning to all future perverse and wicked generations of viper demagogues that may crawl upon the devoted soil of America.—THEY ARE THE TRAITORS! LET THE BRAND BE PUT UPON THEM!

DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.

Considerable difference obtains in Western Virginia on the question of dividing the state and erecting a new state out of the western portion. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature at Wheeling, looking to that end, but under auspices that foreshadow the defeat of the project.

The Morgantown *Star* is strongly in favor of Division; the Wellsburg *Herald*, is strongly opposed to it; and the Wheeling *Intelligencer* occupies a kind of hermaphrodite position—being much in the same state of mind with respect to the question of Division that the bashful Hoosier girl was with respect to the matrimonial question: "Sorter so and sorter not so, but a little more sorter so than sorter not so."

☞A man in San Francisco, named Pulaski Jacks, had his name painted on a tin and hung up on the door of his shop.—One day a sucker from Illinois walked in and wished to take a look at them new-fangled things.

"What things?"

"Why, them Pulaski Jacks."

"That's my name—Pulaski Jacks!—Don't you see?"

"It is? Well, I'll be darned if I knowed it I didn't know whether it meant boot jacks or jack-asses."

(From the New York Observer.)

THE CRISIS AND ITS DEMANDS.

While the nation is mourning the late disaster in Virginia, we should profit by its teachings, one of which is a most salutary, needed and timely lesson as to the mode of conducting the war; but of that I do not purpose to speak. As to the other, and much more important one, our duty as a professedly christian nation, towards God in the present crisis, I desire to offer some suggestions, trusting that christians at least will approve them as timely, and greatly needed.

God evidently has a controversy with us, and is afflicting and punishing us for our national sins, as he so often did his chosen people for theirs, in whose history there is very much from which we may now derive most profitable lessons, encouraging, as well as humbling to our pride and self conceit. They were punished at times more terribly than the surrounding nations, because they sinned against greater light and knowledge, with the added sin of ungratefully despising their eminently superior privileges and blessings. While they possessed the only true religion, and were favored with visible and audible revelations of God's will, the rest of the earth was sunk to the lowest depths of heathenish corruption. While they by a series of stupendous miracles, continued daily for forty years, were delivered from a most oppressive bondage, and elevated to a condition of perfect civil liberty, with a code of laws enacted by God himself, and admirably adapted to their condition, all other nations were either slaves or the subjects of despotism. Is there nothing of this kind in the history of God's dealings with this nation? Compare our blessings, our mental and material advantages, our civil and religious privileges, with those possessed by other nations, and then say if we should not be profoundly grateful to Almighty God, and his most loyal, loving subjects. May He in infinite mercy grant that the parallel between us and the Jews may stop here, and that warned in time, our fate may not be like theirs!

OUR SINS.

But alas, how numerous, how aggravated, how Heaven-daring have been our sins! Corruption, official and private, in high places and low, extending to all ranks and classes, more especially those whose position should teach them better, has become almost the rule, and integrity the exception. Luxury and extravagance in our tables, in dress, furniture, equipage, and architectural display, has been increasing at an alarming rate, sapping public and private virtue, and leading to innumerable frauds, peculations and defalcations, to obtain the means of indulging these habits and appetites. Intemprance, licentiousness, and crimes of every grade have advanced with giant strides. In our love of money, our worship of the golden mammon, we have been as truly idolatrous as ever were the Jews, idolatry and Sabbath breaking being two of their chiefest sins, and for which, especially, God so often and so terribly chastized them, till at length, when hardened beyond reproof, he drove them away to become captives and slaves. God is now smiting our golden idols; our much coveted and boasted riches are rapidly taking wings and flying away. Who can estimate the absolute loss of property and depreciation of fancied values within the last eight months? And how have we, like the Jews profaned the sabbath, both in our public and private capacities! Look at the Sabpath desecration in all our cities, and all over the land; call to mind the scenes of congressional wrangling on God's holy day in the capitol of the nation, all of which might have been avoided by diligence and industry on the part of our representatives in attending seasonably to their duties; and remember too that recent disastrous Sabbath battle at Bull's Run, for which there was no military necessity; a battle sought by as, not by the rebels; had it been delayed beyond that fatal day, the force and positions of the enemy would have been better understood, reinforcements could have been brought up from Washington and from Patterson's column, and our arms crowned with success. So much for despising the Sabbath, and ignoring the superintending Providence of the God of the Sabbath.

How have we degenerated in the character of our rulers and officers, both elective and appointed, and in the means used to obtain offices how eave our people been crazed in this all-absorbing pursuit, rendering our political strifes so disgraceful that very many good men have left them in disgust, almost surrendering the control of the government to the worst classes of society.

Not content with our original boundaries, enlarged to magnificent proportions by fair purchase from which we had ruthlessly driven the Aborigines, almost exterminating the race, we have been continually filibustering and grasping after the territories of our neighbors.

ALL OF US TO BLAME.

The large majority of the North have made themselves responsible in all this business, by active co-operation, apologetic excuses, or approving silence, some from love of party, others from love of money, and still another class from timid conservatism, and now we are reaping the bitter fruits of our complicity. How are the lectures (thought to have been securely realized,) arising from such a connection with slavery as rendered necessary at least a tacit endorsement of its abuses and enormities, vanishing like the morning cloud! Is there no danger that our imperial boundaries, extended in a bad spirit and from bad motives, may shrink very far within their former dimensions? God only can prevent it; man alone is powerless. Shall we continue, as heretofore, to put our trust in man, or shall we repent and look to God for help?

GREAT BOASTERS.

Where is there so proud, boastful, and arrogant a nation, most offensively so to other nations? Instead of thanking God for all his unparalleled goodness, and giving to him the praise and the glory, we have claimed all for ourselves, ascribing it all to our superior energy, industry, talents, intelligence and education, and to that Constitution and Union, which we claimed as the work of our own hands, giving no thanks to God for enabling us to form them and hitherto preserving them; a Constitution which, excellent though it be, ignores on its face the existance of a God. Is there no danger that God will now permit the destruction of this Union and Constitution, to which we have paid almost idolatrous worship? He will not suffer any creation of man to observe his glory or usurp the homage due to him. While erecting at Washington a splendid capitol as a monument of our greatness, and boasting of the time when our boundaries would embrace all between the two oceans, from the lakes to the Isthmus, our population be numbered by hundreds of millions, with New York the metropolis of the would, have we not said in our hearts, like Nebuchadnezzar, "Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty," forgetting his fate and the fate of his kingdom, and how easily the same God that punished and destroyed them can humble and overthrow us? Is there no danger, if we continue unreconciled to God, that instead of realizing our brilliant anticipations, grass may not grow in the streets of New York, or even the fate of Babylon be her's?

THE WAR SPIRIT.

And when at last war has been forced upon us, in what spirit have we begun its prosecution? The same arrogant, boastful spirit, both in rulers and people, has characterized every step, just as when the eleven tribes made war upon Benjamin for the outrage upon the Levite, and although nearly twenty to one, were twice signally defeated, with a slaughter of fourty thousand; then they humbled themselves before God, with weeping, fasting and prayer, and then he gave them the victory. I have yet to see in any official quarter, save the parting address of the President to his neighbors at Springfield, or in any secular paper, any acknowledgment of our dependence upon God, any humiliation, any confession of sin, and in this respect the religious press has come far short of its duty. The press has but echoed the people in boasting of our immense resources, proclaiming that the South was poor and feeble, while we had an unlimited command of men and money, [illegible] led by the greatest of living generals that the war should be short, crushing, and decisive for all time of the questions at issue, and when apprehensions were entertained of a collision with England, our valiant boasters were a match for a world in arms, and seemed to court an accumulation of enemies. And as if to teach us the vanity of trusting only in man, this reverse has happened under the eye, or immediate direction, of the vast amount of civil and military talent concentrated at Washington, while in Missouri and Western Virginia, without these advantages, and with forces greatly inferior in numbers, our arms have met with signal success.

But I must forbear further additions to the catalogue of national follies or sins, already long enough, and black enough. Who can say that any part of it is unjust? All history, as well as the Bible, teaches that God punishes nations for their sins, as well as individuals; that he abases the proud, while he exalts the humble and penitent; that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," is as true of nations as of individuals; that the only way to avert His wrath, from nations or individuals, is by humbly confessing, repenting, and turning away from sin, acknowledging dependence upon Him, and seeking his forgiveness and blessing.

FRENCH ZOUAVE'S OPINION.—They tell a story of a Zouave having been asked his opinion of the English soldiers after the Crimean campaign. "Ah," said he, "set them down in an engagement ready prepared and well fed, and no men can fight better; but let them get in misery or distress, and no men know less how to get themselves out of it. *Par example*, our batallion was encamped beside an English regiment, which had a magnificent buck-goat; the cavalry horses of their army had no forage, and the poor beast, getting no food, sickened and died. At this time the soldiers he belonged to were without rations to eat, or fire to warm themselves with; and what do you think they did? they collected some boards, and made a coffin, and buried the buck. My comrade and myself, shocked at such a waste of good things, took the poor animal up that night; *parole d'honneur*, we had three good fires from his coffin, delicious messes from his flesh for seven days, and for the rest of the campaign we slept on his skin, which kept us from damp, and saved us from sickness. Now, what can you think of the English soldiers after such a piece of folly as that? I have my cat, I carry him on my sack, and he comes under fire with me, as you may perceive from his having lost a fore foot. I love and nourish him, and he in return will, should there be a necessity, provide me with two days good living."

GENERAL POLK.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* has the following in reference to General Polk, of Memphis, at present commandant of the Confederate forces in the Mississippi valley: "Bishop Polk is a native of this city a grandson of Col. Thomas Polk, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and a son of Col. Wm. Polk, who died here about the year 1830. The latter entered the army and served through the Revolution. He was with Gen. Washington at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, in the latter of which he was wounded. He was also with Gen. Gates at Camden, and with Gen. Greene at Guilford, and was severely wounded at Eutaw Springs. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 9.

Pupils owe certain duties to the school as a whole. These duties must be fulfilled, in order that the best interests of the school may be promoted. Among the most prominent of these duties are, *Their duties to the School Furniture.* Cleanliness and beauty add very much to comfort. This is particularly true in the school-room. No school can be conducted so well, nor will the pupils take nearly so great an interest in their studies, and in the well working of the school, when the furniture is of an inferior quality. Circumstances may cause the school-house to be furnished with cheap furniture, and, if this subserve the purposes for which it is intended, it is well enough. Whatever be the quality of the furniture, it is the duty of the pupil to preserve, and, if possible, to increase its beauty. Many school-houses have been beautified and made to resemble homes by the mere practice of care and self-restraint on the part of the pupils; whilst others seem to bear throughout the marks of the idler's knife and pencil. Walls once white are now defaced, and desks and benches once new and beautiful are now scraped and haggled almost to pieces. We know it is somewhat of a temptation when boys have knives, especially if they be new, to use them indiscriminately on everything that falls within their reach, whether it be school-desks or not; many of us have, no doubt, felt so; but at the same time such propensities must be restrained, both in order to lessen the expense of the district, and that the order and beauty of the school-room may be retained. Pupils very often become careless, and allow dust and other substances to accumulate on their desks; this should be corrected by the teacher. The teacher's example may do very much in aiding the pupils to acquire habits of care and cleanliness. The pupils will take to be their duty, that to which they see the teacher strictly adhere.—The teacher will find that if he is careful to have things make the best appearance, his pupils will soon be led to follow his example; and if he be careless, he will soon find the whole train following after him. It would be well did the teacher require each pupil to keep his desk as clean and neat as possible, thereby a vast amount of school furniture would be preserved from decay and destruction.

KAPPA.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, NO. II.

Of late years the studies of *Anatomy* and *Physiology* are gradually being introduced into our schools, and in some places have been quite extensively studied. Pupils often become very expert in answering all questions that may be propounded. They know the name and particular situation of each bone, nerve and muscle. They can rehearse the subject matter of the book from beginning to end, and further, are able to tell what laws condition health, and yet the majority of them, from a want of physical culture, are peculiarly delicate and effeminate in their character.

Knowledge when misapplied or not applied at all is of no consequence. If we were to judge of the wisdom of the present age from the fruits placed before us, what a sad and melancholy judgment would be formed of those, whose duty it has been to act as instructors and trainers of humanity! What myriads of pale, consumptive, and deformed beings would rise as testimony for their conviction! Could the voices of the dead be heard, how many would cry out from their narrow beds but to condemn. Independent of the mere knowledge man may have gained, it is necessary that he make a proper application of it. The science of *mechanics* in itself is of but little moment. The great benefit we derive from it is found in its proper application. The steam engine, all the different kinds of levers, and all the other mechanical products, are of great benefit to mankind; but, did we possess a mere knowledge of the principles of *mechanics*, without making a proper philosophical application of those principles, we would not be enriched by the many implements we now possess. The same is true of *anatomy, physiology*, and all the other sciences. Without a practical application of them, they must remain dormant in the mind, and neither be of any benefit to the possessor, nor to the world at large.

It is argued by some, that the seeds of disease are inherited. This may be true, but it is not true in the majority of cases. It is also said that the carelessness of mothers and nurses has much to do with ingrafting disease into the child. This, too, may be true, but it only argues the necessity of giving all a proper physical education, and of having all thoroughly train their physical powers. In other words, our mothers and nurses should have been physically educated and trained when they were school girls.

Very few, indeed, of either public schools or higher institutions, have adopted any systematic plan for the exercise of their bodily functions. Sometimes an invalid listens to an address, and hears the physical education and physical culture of man advocated. Feeling the necessity of such training, he rushes off and takes exercise so violent as only to be proper for the most muscular man; as a consequence, he receives more harm than benefit. A small dose of *laudanum* or *opium* may be a real benefit to the system, but too great an amount will wholly deaden the vitality of the physical functions. It is only physical culture carried to its proper degree, that is to be practised. When such shall be the case, humanity may with propriety expect to be relieved of its many physical ills.

PHYSICAL.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The following bill providing for the confiscation of rebel property, has passed both Houses of Congress:

AN ACT to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his heir, or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to employ or use the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the law, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

SEC. 2, *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted* That the Atty. Gen. or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to to the service or labor of any other person under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection or in resisting [illegible] forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The following remarks of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the course of debate in Congress, on the 24th inst., establishes the fact that President Lincoln, yielding to the clamor of the *Tribune* and the insane Abolition fanatics in Congress, is responsible for the advance of the Federal army before it was prepared, and the disastrous defeat at Bull Run:

Mr. Blair (Mo.) The gentleman said that Gen. Scott had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing has been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the major general fit to command if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment, and at the cry of outsiders? Nobody on this side has said aught against Gen. Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson. I repeat that General Scott had been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation General Scott remarked: "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Sir," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it." "As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could and did not."

Mr. Washburne. As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson. I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied: "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not believe the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

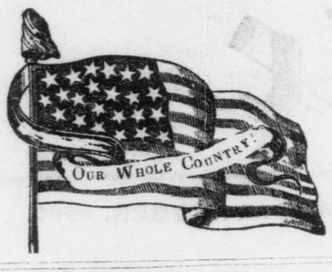
☞The following is supposed to describe the "Dixie" whose praise is growing universal;

Oh is not this a happy land—
With wine upon the lees?
Where pot-pies smoke in six quart pans,
And dumplings grow on trees?
Where Nature's lessons may be read
In every babbling brook?
Where bumble-bees don't sting a chap,
And muly cows don't hook?

☞The latest description of the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable young lady, is, that one faces the powder and the other powders the face.

☞A lazy fellow begged alms, saying he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I am obliged to work for it."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : AUGUST 16, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEN. JAMES BURNS,
JUNIATA.

TREASURER,
MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP SHOEMAKER,
COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
UNION.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
SNAKE SPRING.

The Northern Democracy Sound!

The Democratic party of three Northern States, through its properly constituted organs, has recently spoken in thunder tones against the usurpations of the President, the folly and criminality of Republicanism and the waging a war for the destruction of political rights, the subjugation of States, or Sections, and the Abolition of the institution of slavery. These bodies—we refer to the Democratic State Conventions of Iowa and Ohio and the Democratic State Committee of New York—have taken the same positions occupied by this paper from the beginning of the war. Nay, they have gone farther than we ever did, in asserting the necessity of opposition to the assumptions of the Executive and the violation of private rights by irresponsible soldiery and infuriated mobs. Hadn't the *Inquirer* clique better turn their attention to the Democracy of these States? Their bloodthirsty and vengeful hatred of Democratic people, can now spend its fury upon half a million of that peculiar kind of "traitors" of which we make a crusade to the North West, and employ themselves in the extermination of the 500,000 "traitors" in Ohio and Iowa? The Ohio Democracy refused to coalesce with the Republicans, who were anxious to do so. They passed resolutions condemning the unconstitutional acts of the President and favoring the calling of a National Convention. H. J. Jewett was nominated for Governor, and J. Scott Harrison, a son of Ex-President Harrison's, for Lieutenant Governor. The Democracy of New York, through their State Committee, rejected the overtures of the Republican Committee for a fusion ticket and resolved to call a State Convention of of their own. This Committee is the Douglas Committee, the Breckinridge Committee having disbanded. Dean Richmond, the Chairman, was the leader of the Douglas men in New York, last year. We append the reply of the Democratic Committee to the proposition of the Republicans for fusion:

After an interchange of views, the Committee adopted the following response to the letter of the Republican Sub-Committee:—

GENTLEMEN:—The resolutions communicated to us by you have been duly considered by our Committee, who have directed us to reply thereto. None can be more profoundly impressed than we are with a sense of the duty of foregoing partisan views and purposes in the present critical condition of our unhappy country.—The Democratic party has in every crisis of public danger risen to the magnitude of the occasion and devoted its energies and sacrifices to the call of patriotism. It will not be less true to the duties of citizenship now when the perils which menace us equal, if they do not exceed, those which surrounded us in the war of Independence and in the struggle for the formation of the Constitution. As to the spirit in which it has already responded, we point to the hundreds of thousands of our brethren who took up arms for the Union, and to the alacrity with which they, in common with the whole people, have offered to bear the burdens of taxation for the defense of the country.

You suggest as an additional mode, apparently of uniting the people, a conference of the Democratic and Republican Convention, with a view to a joint nomination of candidates for State officers. That it would be well at this time to fill the leading public offices, especially in the Federal Government, to which the conduct of public affairs belong, with men, whose purity of character and capacity for administrative labors were so well known as to command the confidence of the people, is most true, and it is also probable that if this example were set in the conduct of Federal offices it would be followed by the people in the selection of their State officers. But we would be false to the party which we represent if we considered any proposition of Union with former political opponents, except on the basis of principle. It is of little importance what men or what party occupy public positions of honor and emolument, but of the utmost moment that all citizens of common principles should unite at this time in support of the Government, and in vindication of the Constitution and the Union. We believe we utter the sentiments of all Democrats, when we say that they are ready to unite in political action with every citizen who looks to the preservation of the Constitution, and the perpetuation of the Union as the great end to be arrived at, and who estimate all measures, of war or peace, only as they conduce to that end; who are opposed to any war and equally to any peace which is based upon the idea of the separation of these States. While they hold that the war can only be safely prosecuted by a more vigorous command in the field, and efficiency in the naval blockade, they regard it as the duty of the Federal Government to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States, assuring them of all their rights under the Constitution; that as our political system was founded in compromise, and has been so perpetuated, it can never be dishonorable in any administration to seek to restore it by the same means. Above all they repel the idea that there exists between the two sections of the Union, such an incompatibility of institutions as to give rise to an "irrepressible conflict" between them which can only terminate in the subjugation of one or the other. Repelling the doctrine that any State can rightfully secede from the Union, they hold next in abhorence that aggressive, fanatical and sectional policy which has so largely contributed to the present danger of the country.

They propose to invite to a union with them, citizens of whatever party, who, believing in these views, will act with them to secure an honest administration in Federal and State affairs, a rigid maintenance of the Constitution, economy in the public expenditures, honesty in the award of contracts, justice to the soldier in the field and to the tax-payers at home, the rigid safeguard of the public credit, and the expulsion of corrupt men from public office. As such a Union must necessarily spring from the people, instead of being dictated to them, we are instructed by our Committee to say that, in their call for the usual Democratic State Convention, they will invite all good citizens who are willing to co-operate with Democrats to these ends, to come together at the primary meetings, and unite in selecting representatives to such a Convention to nominate candidates for the support of the electors of the State, upon this platform of Union and patriotism.

We have the honor to be, &c.,
Very Respectfully Yours,
D. RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

To Messrs. Opdyke, Draper, &c., &c., Committee, &c.

Low and Base Malignity.

In the last issue of the Bedford Abolition organ, the public were treated to an exhibition of the most malicious, though petty, piece of villany that ever disgraced the pages of a newspaper published in a decent and respectable community. In that article the editor of this paper is charged with having written, or rather is sought to be held responsible for the writing of, the following words upon a copy of the Gazette sent to a gentleman in McConnellsburg:

"BULLY FOR THEM. HURRAH FOR DAVIS & S. C."

Assuming us to have been the author of the above language, the article proceeds to argue from this assumption, that we are a "traitor and Secessionist," that our being allowed to continue the publication of the Gazette is a "monument of [illegible] and that it is hoped "a day of reckoning" is not far distant. Now the author of the article in question was well aware that we did not send the paper upon which the offensive language was written; he knew that on the day when the packages of Gazettes in which that paper was contained, were made up for the mails, we were at Bloody Run, having gone there to meet the "Taylor Guards," on their return from the seat of war. He knew, too, when he wrote his article, that we had positively denied all knowledge of the matter and that another had acknowledged that he had written the words upon the paper and placed it in the mail. But the pitiful rascal could not forego the opportunity to libel and revile us. His petty revengefulness burned to be gratified, and whether fair, or foul, honorable or contemptible, the means by which that gratification was to be reached, were supposed to be at hand. But, mark! how the fruit he so greedily plucked at, shall turn to ashes on his lips; how this immortal *back-outer*, wagon-boss and transportation agent (for it is no other than he) shall be cheated out of his prey. "A day of reckoning"—(the pesky little white-livered hypocrite actually imagines that there are assassins and cut-throats among the civilized, Christian people of Bedford, and that he can stir up villains enough to execute the purpose of his black and malignant heart)—"a day of reckoning" has come, and the people of Bedford county, after reading the following, will convict the *buzzard back-outer* of deliberate and malicious slander, and it will truly be "a monument of their patience," if they do not nail the flop-eared hypocrite to the pillory of public opinion:

BEDFORD, PA., Aug. 12th, '61.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BEDFORD INQUIRER:"

SIR:

By your last issue I perceive that you make a lengthy and elaborate notice of a copy of the "Bedford Gazette" having been sent to a person in McConnellsburg, with the following words written in the inside: "Bully for them. Hurrah for Davis and S. C." In referring to this matter you blame very harshly the Editor of the "Gazette." Now, sir, Mr. Meyers had nothing whatever to do with it. I sent the paper myself, and for a piece of sport, wrote the words above mentioned inside. I am, therefore, alone responsible for it, and am willing to bear the responsibility. On the day that the paper was sent, Mr. Meyers was absent at Bloody Run, having gone there to meet and welcome home the Union Volunteers. As for your proverb, "Like master, like man," I have but to say that Mr. Meyers' example, as well as his precept, has ever seemed to me to be that of a true Union man, and during my stay with him I have never heard him utter a single Secession sentiment, but have often heard him denounce and deplore the action of the disunionists both North and South. Hoping that in justice to Mr. M., you will publish this note, I am

Yours &c.,
JNO. B. ALLENDER.

☞ Capt. Filler is making an effort to raise a new company for the service of the Government. We hope he may succeed.

The Thanks We Get.

In our issue of week before last, we suggested that a public entertainment should be given to our returned volunteers, the "Taylor Guards." Instead of seconding our proposition, the envious and malignant *Inquirer* clique abuse us without stint for making it. They say we did so from fear, that it comes with an ill grace from us, and that "when the effort to get up the company was made, the editor of the Gazette, carried his opposition and meanness so far as to quit speaking to persons who were getting up the company." As to making the proposition because we wanted to conciliate the soldiers, we can tell the miserable wretches who edit the *Inquier*, that when our conscience tells us that we are right, *we fear no man on God's green earth.* If they don't believe this, let them "try us on." As to coming with a bad grace from us, the gentlemen composing that company always had our best wishes and we know that we have many warm and attached friends among them. They did their duty, and we admire them for it. Instead of staying at home and calling their neighbors "traitors" and "secessionists," or holding fat berths under Curtin's rotten administration, they marched to the field of battle, to defend their country's flag, and for this we honor them. As to our not speaking to persons who were engaged in getting up the company because they were thus engaged, it is simply false. We cut off communication with some of them, because we were told that they had threatened the destruction of our property. But when this was denied and explained, we thought no more of it.—Such are the thanks, however, that we get for signifying our interest in the welfare of the soldiers. But, no matter! Davy Crockett's motto, which we have adopted for all the future, will bring us out safely: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead!"

☞ Heaven be thanked, Congress has adjourned! adjourned, too, without passing the joint resolution approving of the President's usurpations and unconstitutional acts. The grave and deliberate Senate did not dare to pass that resolution. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, said the President had no right to suspend the *Habeas Corpus*, Will the *Inquirer* clique inform their readers of this fact?

☞ Whenever you hear a man who has fattened upon Democratic favors, denounce the Democratic party as corrupt, and at the same time uphold and excuse the heinous acts of Lincoln and other Republican office holders, beware of him! Look out for snakes in the grass!

☞ The Democratic County Committee met at the office of Hon. W. P. Schell, in this place, on Wednesday last, and nominated ADOLPHUS AKE, of Union tp., for the office of Director of the Poor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Henry Wertz. Mr. Ake is a first-rate man, a sound Democrat, and will make an excellent run. Proceedings of Committee in our next.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We would call the attention of our farmers to the fact that the time is now here when action should be taken with regard to holding the usual Agricultural Fair. If we intend holding a Fair this fall, now is the time to begin making the arrangements.

☞ The Republican Convention met in this place, on Tuesday, and nominated a full Republican ticket. "No party" any more! Oh no! Only 32 delegates were present, leaving 6 districts unrepresented.

FOUND.—Near the Bedford Springs, one evening last week, a Lady's Hat. The fair owner is most respectfully requested to call at this office, where she can get the same. Call soon.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Programme of this Institution, for the next School year, will be found in our Advertising page. Every parent is interested in its perusal.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI!

GENERAL LYON KILLED!

A telegraphic despatch received here, states that a battle has taken place in Missouri, between Ben M'Culloch's forces and the Federal troops under Generals Lyon and Siegel. Gen. Lyon was killed. Siegel retreated with some prisoners he had taken. Federal loss, 300 killed. Southern loss unknown, but supposed to be heavy.

For the Gazette.

Meeting of the Bedford Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Society, on Sunday evening, in the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Canonsburg, opened the proceedings with a fervent and eloquent prayer in behalf of the Society, its interests and the spread of the Gospel generally.

An appropriate hymn being then sung by the choir, the President of the Society, Rev. John Lyon, made a statement of the affairs of the association, which being partly based upon the Treasurer's report, exhibited a very fair and encouraging record. The people who have met its managers in a liberal spirit can rest assured that their donations have been applied to good and useful purposes—"bread cast upon the waters."

The Society was then ably and eloquently addressed by Rev. Mr. Kepler, of Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Torrence, of Philadelphia.

A new and unusual interest appeared to be felt in this Society. Its object is to spread and circulate the Bible. And it is this only that counteracts the spread and circulation of crime. Its spirit may quell the fanatics of our land and restore peace. No wonder an interest is felt in the Bible. After a benediction from Rev. Mr. Phelps, the Society adjourned.

Fate of Peace Overtures in Congress.

In the U. S. Senate on Monday last, being the last full day of the session (Congress adjourned soon after 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday,) Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that the Senate take up the joint resolution submitted by him proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with a view to the peaceable adjustment of our national difficulties. The motion was rejected by the following vote:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Carlile, Johnson, of Missouri, Latham, M'Dougall, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, King, Lane, of Indiana; Lane, of Kansas; Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, TenEyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—24.

At a subsequent hour, Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, moved the following as an amendment to the bill to increase the efficiency of the Engineer corps:—

That this Congress recommend the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election to select two delegates from each Congressional district, to meet in General Convention at Louisville, in Kentucky, on the first Monday of September next; the purpose of the said Convention to be to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country.

Lost by the following vote:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson, of Missouri; Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury—9.

Nays.—Messrs. Baker, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana; Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill Rice, Sherman, Sumner, TenEyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—29.

On the same day, in the House of Representatives,

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, offered the following:

Resolved, That, whilst it is the duty of Congress, by proper legislation, to strengthen the hands of the Government in its affairs, and maintain the Union, and enforce the supremacy of the laws, it is not less our duty to examine into the original causes of our dissensions and to apply such remedies as are best calculated to restore peace and union to the country. Therefore, it is

Resolved, (the Senate concurring herein,) That a joint commission, to consist of nine members of the House and four members of the Senate, be appointed to consider and report to Congress such amendments to the Constitution and laws as may be necessary to restore unlimited confidence and ensure a more perfect and desirable union amongst the States.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this Mr. Calvert demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was as follows:

Yeas,—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Bixler, Bingham. Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Dunn, Edwards, Elliott, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Harrison, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Morehead, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Olin, Pike, Porter, Potter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Benjamin F. Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Charles W. Walton, E. P. Walton, Albert S. White, Windom, and Worcester—72.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Joseph Bailey, Brown, Calvert, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Curtis, Dunlap, English, Fisher, Fouke, Grider, Haight, Harding, Horton, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, McClernand, May, Morris, Noble, Odell, Pendleton, Phelps, Richardson, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Shiel, Smith, John B. Steele, Francis Thomas, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, and Wickliffe.—39.

Mr. May, of Maryland, offered the following:

Whereas the Government of the United States of America was created by its written Constitution, and derives its first powers alone from the consent of the people, as contained in that instrument, and as it has no other powers

* * * * * * * Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of these public calamities, and to avoid them * * * * it becomes the duty of Congress before it closes its present session, to provide for the appointment of a commission to procure an armistice between the contending armies and restore peace at all events; and who shall be empowered to arrange a compromise to preserve the Union if possible; and if not this, a peaceable separation of the respective States of the Union who have seceded, and of all others which may by its citizens hereafter ordain to secede; and that the said commissioners be solemnly enjoined so to conduct their negotiations as to produce a peaceful and happy reconstruction of our Union of States.

The Chair decided that the resolution must be laid over under the rules.

Mr. May moved to suspend the rules in order to have it adopted.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to the reception of the resolution.

The rules were not suspended, and the resolution was passed by without further action.

COWARDICE AND TREASON.

Mr. Diven, of New York, offered the following:—

Resolved, That at a time when armed rebellion is threatening the integrity of the Union, and the overthrow of the government, any and all resolutions recommending or designing to make terms with armed rebels is either cowardice or treason.

Mr. D. moved to have the rules suspended in order that the resolution might be entertained.

A count was ordered on this motion—yeas 58, nays 23—not a quorum voting.

The yeas and nays were taken—yeas 56, nays 36—not a quorum voting.

So no further action was taken in the matter.

COUNTERACTION.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That the member from New York who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House who voted for propositions to adjust our national difficulties as "cowards" and "traitors," deserves the censure of this House, and all good patriots, for the falsity, arrogance, and insult to his peers contained in his unparliamentary resolution.

Mr. Colfax wanted it to go in proof that Mr. Diven was not in his seat.

The House refused to entertain the resolution.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 6th.

Cheering Signs—Democratic Meetings in Montgomery and Butler Counties.

The meetings which were held on Saturday last in Dayton and Hamilton, O., by the Democrats of Montgomery and Butler Counties, are significant signs of the times. These meetings were more than ordinary county meetings, at which a few about the county seat manage matters after a "cut and dried" style. They were large assemblages of the people, made up of farmers, mechanics, laboring and professional men, who had assembled under an intelligent responsibility of their duty as citizens, and who spoke their sentiments with a boldness and fullness that distinguish freemen.

BUTLER COUNTY MEETING.

The Democracy of Butler county, Ohio, convened at Hamilton, Aug. 3d,—every town in the county was largely represented. Hon. Elijah Vance presided; John K. Witson, Vice President; Steven R. Smith and Elias E. Palmer, Secretaries. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted. A minority report in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war" was voted down.

Whereas, The "*Bill of Rights*" of Ohio affirms that "all political power, or sovereignty, is inherent in the people of each State, respectively; and that they have the right to alter, reform or abolish their government whenever they may deem it necessary:" and, whereas, "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed;" and whereas, the coercion of a State to endure a form of government obnoxious to its people, unsettles the whole theory of the independence of the United States of America, and, whereas, the people of eleven States have refused to acknowledge the authority of the Constitution, or permit the execution of laws, made in pursuance thereof, within their boundaries; having deliberately revoked the delegated powers heretofore exercised by their trustees, the United States Government; and, whereas, an immense army has been raised for the avowed purpose of compelling the people of several States to recognize the Constitution of the United States as their supreme law and irrevocable act; and, whereas, the two hundred and ten thousand Democrats of Ohio, at their last State Convention, refused to entertain the idea of coercing a State to return to the Union; and, whereas, by the act of the President of the United States, instigated thereto by the irrepressible fanatics, a furious internecine war exists, which has aroused every latent animosity, and which promises to increase and intensify every prejudice in the minds of the people of the contending States; and, whereas, the Democracy of the State of Ohio are called upon to make preparations to resume the reins of government which the bastard "*Phaetons*" of Abolitionism have so unskillfully handled; and to endeavor to restore peace to their distracted country,—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of Butler County, in Convention assembled, declare, as the result of their deliberate judgment, that a war for forcing upon the sovereign people of a State even the best form of government, is neither wise, just, constitutional nor practicable; that we solemnly protest against its further continuance for so fatuous a purpose; demand a *peaceable* adjustment of all controversy existing between the United and Confederate States; and insist upon the immediate appointment of Commissioners by our own Government to hear and report such proposals of amity as the Commissioners of the Confederate States may be instructed to offer.

Resolved, That the President of the United States in exercising the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the Government, by declaring war, raising armies, providing navies, establishing blockades, expending money without appropriation by law, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, proclaiming martial law, increasing the regular army and navy, and by authorizing subaltern military officers to prescribe special regulations for the military service, imprison citizens at their discretion and disregard the mandate of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has seriously jeopardized the rights of these States; has flagitiously violated the Constitution, has made his *will* and not that instrument the measure of power; has invoked the objurgations of every patriot, and deserves impeachment for his high crime and misdemeaner.

"*Resolved*, That the incapacity of the party which has clambered to power over the fragments of a nation is made glaringly apparent, when the Republican Congress has no rebuke to offer for its invaded privileges; when it fails to perform its Constitutional duty in calling the culpable Executive to a rigid account, when, with eager sycophancy, it votes one fourth more men and money than the President demanded or the emergency required; and when, with unequalled folly, it attempts to patch a broken Constitution with such worthless rags as retroactive laws.

"*Resolved*, That the gravest apprehensions of the Democracy of Butler County have been excited by the conviction that the program of of the Administration is the subjugation of the people of the South, the extermination of slavery, the obliteration of State lines, and the consolidating in the General Government the reserved rights of the States.

"*Resolved*, That our able Representative in Congress—C. L. Vallandigham— for his recent fearless exposure of the violations of the Constitution, deserves the warmest commendation, not only of his immediate constituents, but of free and Constitutional Government everywhere.

"*Resolved*, That we regard with abhorence the proposal to affiliate with the party in this State which has so lately pretended to abandon its organization, and that we expect the *State Central Committee* to reject every overture from *that* quarter with silent contempt.

"*Resolved*, That it is now, more than ever, incumbent on the Democratic party to maintain its organization; and that its missson in the present controversy is to make every lawful endeavor to preserve intact the safegurads of the Constitution, to restrain all unwarranted usurpations of power, and to prevent the employment of the lawful authority of the several States.

Resolved, That treason against the United States consists only of overt acts, of levying war against the same, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort; that every citizen may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects; and that no one can be justly stigmatized as a traitor for the honest exercise of that privilege."

ELIJAH VANCE, President.

STEVE R. SMITH and ELIAS E. PALMER, Secretaries.

On motion of M. N. Maginnis, Esq, the following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the State Convention are instructed to vote for the nomination of no one who is not known to favor an immediate, peaceable and honorable adjustment of our difficulties.

In adjourning three hearty cheers were given for Vallandigam and Maginnis.

It is stated that the Convention was the largest ever seen in Butler county.

Peace Meeting at Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut.

CORNWALL BRIDGE, Aug. 7, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At an adjurned meeting of the Democratic friends of peace, and a speedy settlement of our national troubles by concession and compromise—composed of a portion of the Democracy of the towns of Sharon and Cornwall—held at Cornwall Bridge, on Wednesday evening, July 31, the following resolutions, prepared by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, were read and adopted. They express the sentiments of those present upon the great crisis through which the country is now passing.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the unnatural, costly and shocking civil war in which the nation is now spending its blood and treasure, was brought about by the present Black Republican Administration; whose adherents, from the start, opposed every patriotic effort to compromise our difficulties, and evinced particular hostility to the Crittenden plan of peaceful arrangement; evidently striving to inaugurate the exact crisis that is now crushing out the life of the country; expecting by its influence to perpetuate their own political power, and to abolitionize the South in the subjugation of its people by the force of Northern numbers and the strength of Northern bayonets.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the howling of the Black Republican war party, that the South must humbly submit and bow to the supremacy of the Government at Washington—yet to any man of common sense, not blinded by prejudice or fanaticism, it is easy to see, however much he may regret it, that the old American Union is forever destroyed; and even if it were possible to subdue the South, they would never again exist in harmony with the North for "how can reconcilement go on where wounds of dead hate have cut so deep?"

Resolved, That if the doctrine of Lincoln, Seward, and their associates be true—and a majority of Northern voters endorsed it at the election—that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between slave labor and hired labor, so that the cornfields of New England must be tilled by the former, or the cotton crop of the South cultivated by the latter—then surely the part of wisdom was, and is, a peaceable and friendly seperation of these different and discordant interests; and not the insane and wicked effort to cement them together by brother's blood shed by brother's arms.

Resolved, That we denouce the creators of a State war debt of two millions of dollars—a tax of more than four dollars upon every man, woman and child in the State—as unnecessary and uncalled for, and as the infliction of a curse upon the farming interests of Connecticut that this generation will never see removed.

Resolved, That this meeting tender its most cordial sentiments of respect to the Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Hartford, for his excellent resolutions presented to the Legislature in relation to the disastrous troubles of the country; and surely no Democrat need be ashamed to proclaim himself a friend of peace, when such noble and peaceful opinions are expressed by the best and most experienced soldiers in New England—who has often "shown upon the field of battle that he dared to lead where any dared to follow."

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby expressed to the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and to the four other Representatives in Congress who voted against the five hundred million war loan; and we wish that all the Democratic members had presented an undivided front against this horrible imposition upon the industry and the posperity of our unfortunate country.

Resolved, That we view with anxiety and alarm the prospect of a large standing army as inconsistent with Republican institutions and dangerous to their existence: that the enormous expense of the present war will seriously burden our people, check the growth of our nation, and wring their hard earnings from the hands of the toiling millions, while the prospective increase of the military power of the Administration should admonish every Democratic citizen that a military despotism is death to American liberty.

Resolved, That so far as our observation extends, those in this vicinity who talk the loudest about "spilling the last drop of their blood," are, as Major Downing said to General Jackson, "amazing particular about the depletion of the first drop;" and while we commend the prudence of their conduct, they must excuse us for laughing at the empty pomposity of their words.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our brother Democratic farmers of the State to hold meetings in their various localities; and and to bring the power of an enlightend public opinion to bear against the further continuance of this bloody spectacle—a scene at which the civilized world stands aghast and stricken with unutterable horror; and to the cry of "traitors," "secessionists," and threats of mobs and terrorism, raised by the Black Republicans, who have destroyed our noble Union, let us respond with the shout of "Peace!" "Peace!" "If this be treason, make the most of it."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bridgeport Farmer, Hartford Times, New Haven Register, the Journal of Commerce, New York Daily News and Day Book; and that all other papers friendly to peace be respectfully requested to insert them in their columns.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs. Collins, Dull & Co. } No 98 Nov. T. 1861, In Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Aug. 16. Auditor.

THE BLOOD IS LIFE. No more shall the poor sufferers in our country languish, their constitutions racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their distress, and cause the blood, renewed and cleaned, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble moan of suffering at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible. What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great keystone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—

THE 34 school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E D. Ward will act as Assi tant in English and as sole instructor in L tin, French, German, Drawing and Painting.—Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thotough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy. Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing upon the mind *a habit* of precision and of the perception of proportion *in all things*.—In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment it can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all, the Principal has resolved to charge but $1, instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 16 to 20 minutes *every day*.

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a bran c, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year*. Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the equity and necessity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence. Until the new School-House is ready for the reception of the school it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS:

English Branches,	$6,00	per quarter.
" and Classics,	7,50	
Drawing, (Peremptory)	1,00	
French,	2,00	

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following branches, at prices, as follows:

Drawing, French, German,	$5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting,	$5,00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.	

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs. Collins, Dull & Co. } No 97, Nov T, 1861, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.—

Having debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons, knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up.

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly; but especially for a certain large class, who, having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.—Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves. To this class we now say, in language which we hope they *will not misunderstand*, we want at least a portion of our means in their hands to meet our own liabilities, and if kind invitations to PAY UP, avail not, we will try a harsher, though very unpleasant remedy, ere long.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Aug. 16–3t.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at September Term (2d day) 1860.

J. G. Rohm	vs.	Bedford Railroad Co
Henry Reighard et al	vs	Wm. H. Irwin et al
Lott & Watson	vs	J. Sproat et al
Abner Thompson	vs	David Stuckey
Wm. A. Powell	vs	Jacob Studebaker
Artemas Bennett	vs	Wm. Oss et al
G. W. Steel's use	vs	W. T. Daugherty et al
Henry Ickes et al	vs	A. J. Crisman
Same	vs	J. W. Crisman
Abm. Skelly	vs	Joseph Garber
Joshua B. Bond	vs	Bedford Min. Sp. Co.
H. Reighard et al	vs	W. H. Irwin
John Luman	vs	Rob't. Adams et al
John Ehler	vs	John Brown et al
Charles W. Colvin	vs	John C. Riffle
O. E. Shannon's use	vs	Philip Keagy et al
Som't & Bedf'd T R Co	vs	Davis & Bowles
Jacob Snider	vs	Jacob Lingenfelter
Geo. Cartright	vs	John Cessna Esq
Eve Bowman	vs	Joseph Bowman
George Miller	vs	James Patton
Wm. A. May	vs	H. B. Elbin
Reuben O'Neal et al	vs	Lewis Evans et al
Z. Shafer	vs	H. B. Elbin

Prothonotary's Office, Bedford August 9, '60. S. H. TATE, Proth'ry.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

Prothonotary's Office, August 9, 1861. S. H. TATE, Pro't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON BRUMBAUGH, Adm'r.

Aug. 9 '61.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The account of William Snell, administrator of the estate of Catharine Snell, late of East Providence Township, deceased.

2. The partial account of O. E. Shannon, Esq, administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

3. The account of John Studebaker, Guardian of Ann Miller, minor child of Andrew Miller, late of Londonderry Township, deceased.

4. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, deceased, who was Guardian of Sarah and David Longenecker, minor children of Abraham Longenecker, deceased.

5. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Margaret Hafer, late of Bedford Township deceased.

6. The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will and testament of Magdalena Stoler, late of Liberty Township, deceased.

7. The account of Robt. M. Taylor, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Knouff, late of Harrison Township, deceased.

8. The account of Jacob S. Brown, Trustee to sell the real estate of Margaret Croft, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

9. The account of Valentine Steckman, administrator of the estate of Henry Steckman late of Monroe Township, deceased.

10. The account of J. K. Latshaw, administrator of the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

11. The account of Joseph W. Sleek and William Sleek, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sleek, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

12. The Final account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Hammer, late of Union Township, deceased.

13. The account of Jeremiah E. Black and George W. Horn, administrators, of the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, deceased.

14. The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham R. Craine, late of Bedford Township deceased.

15. The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring Township, deceased.

16. The Account of Simon Nycum, Adm'r. of the Estate of Alexander George, dec'd., late of California.

Register's office, Bedford, Aug. 9, '61. S. H. TATE, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the first Monday of September, (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the fo enoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

August 9, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Exponas, and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 309 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mill's heirs and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres, cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Brallier Sr, and others, situated in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 106½ acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared & under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house tenant house, and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham and Co., and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, loom house, double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Henry Grubb and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land known as the Sugar bottom, containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a stoy and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reinninger, Gideon D. Trout and others, situated in StClair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO, One tract of land containg 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone, grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stiver and others, situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1½ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1 acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the West and South, and public road on the East and North, and all situated in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situated in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of the defendant Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house two log stables, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO, All the interest of the defendant Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO, All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith & others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

ALSO, All defendant, John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartzwelder and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

ALSO One small tract of coal land, containing 3 acres more or less, about 2 acres cleared, and under fence, adjoining lands of John McCandless, John N. Lane's, heirs and, others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO, One small tract of land containing 6 Acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling House thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colleit, and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 150 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, wagonmaker shop, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoopy, George May and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of George Troutman.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Ott, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

August 2d, '61.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST, NEXT,

The following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Bernard Claybaugh, William Cornell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, A DOUBLE LOG BARN, Wagon Shed, and other out buildings.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYCUM, Adm'r of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.

Aug. 2, 1851.

ATTENTION, COMPANY,!

I want to make a desperate effort to go east soon and to pay my debts, and I most respectfully ask all who owe me either on note or book account, to call and pay, and those whose accounts have been standing for a long time will be most respectfully *sued*, if they refuse, as I must have money.

Aug. 2, 1861. WM. HARTLEY.

LANCASTER and ITALIAN SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

The Italian wheat is raised from imported seed that cost $6 per bushel. I can confidently recommend both kinds to the farmers. My wheat is perfectly clean of Rye, cockle and cheat and will be sold at $1,25 per bushel, cash. WM. HARTLEY.

Aug. 2, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz: One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Moss, William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less. One other tract of land in the same Township, unimproved, containing 29 acres, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale, when due attendance will be given by

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r. of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.

Aug. 2, '61. 3t.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at September Term, next, for a discharge in the following cases.

As Administrator of the Fstate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd.

As Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

As one of the Executors of the Will of Abraham Richey, dec'd,, and as one of the Executors of the Will of Abraham R. Craine, dec'd.

aug.9,'61. JOB MANN.

OFFICE C. V. M. PRO. CO.
Dec. 27th, 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th of Dec. inst.

Members of this Company residing in Bedford county, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

Aug. 2, '1186

GRAIN DRILLS.

The best in the world, for sale. Call and see them.

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Oil, Paint, Glass, cutlery and farm implements, for sale cheap for cash at

Aug. 2, 1861. HARTLEY'S.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,

An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.

Aug. 2, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Maiseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861, before the Judges of said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann, intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamin Luman residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the of Sheriff said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest: JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

July, 26, 1861.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON, Principals,

July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,

all that valuable tract of limestone land, late the mansion property of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer situate in said township, and containing 302 acres 148 perches.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county, it adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel, and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided, if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about 15 acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good Orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant House, with a log barn and other outbuildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property, it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real Estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills, and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented, and the title indisputable.

☞ The Terms are—One third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER, Agt. & Atty. in fact for the heirs.

July 26.–4t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 29th day of April 1861, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of John W. Lingentelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Berly, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sandford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford on the first Monday, second day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest: JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

July 26 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON, Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.

July 12th, '61.

NEW GROCERY —

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One certain tract of Land situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small dwelling House and Stable thereon erected, considerable part of said Land cleared.

☞ Terms of Sale will be made known on day of Sale and attendance given by

GEORGE BECKLEY, Administrator.

July 26, 1861.

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant*," published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay*, &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co, 64 & 66 John St.. New York.

May 17th, '61. 3m.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

Came tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in East Providence tp., on Saturday, the 27th ult., a bright bay horse, six years old, supposed to have been stolen and abandoned. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Aug. 2, 1861. WM. SNELL.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility.*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints.*
Colds,	*Female Complaints.*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headache,*	*Piles.*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza.*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford. Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug., 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

Dec. 21, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1 yr.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected against such tresspassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I like much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with theirequal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial al to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administraton, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indeted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for set lement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
July 19, 1861. Adm'r,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ
June 28th, '61. Adm'r.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; say he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease,

NEW ORLEANS, 27th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp dty she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va. 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. KREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ivey, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best thing can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these cases have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the physicians of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effect — some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these diseases, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has in it all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by, dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the b dford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a oareful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage h ou se.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of yeare, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—Just received and for sale by
March 22 A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice lipuor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.
H. C. REAMER

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupie by Dr. F. C. Ream

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best st le of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two siory Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There st a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil. and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also. an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up tu place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches
3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branhes,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, - 6	do	Sept. 1, - 23	do
" 15, - 10	do	" 15, - 28	do
Aug. 1, - 16	do	Oct. 1, - 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise. U. S. N., Col. W J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 15, 1861.—6mo.

CIVIL WAR!
SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of resh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solic it a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS! The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coa Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHOYER, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BNDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOE MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—RESPECTFULLY tendeis his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mowes, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!
25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill,
Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NELSON

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile